

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1740.

9.1665.



AMBITION, under just Regulations, is a useful Ingrident in the Human Mind, and even Pride is not always a Vice, but sometimes a necessary Guard of Virtue. When a Man considers his Rank and Character in the World as a Check on his inordinate Appetites, he is naturally Ambitious; and his Pride produces none but good Effects. Such an Ambition as this we ought to encourage, and such a Pride is worthy of Praise rather than Reproof. It would be extremely happy for young Gentlemen of Fortune, if they would often call to mind their Station, and the Obligations they are under to Providence and to the Publick, to say no nothing unworthy of the Respect paid them. If so, it would be happy for them if they would consider this, because it would be a Kind of Intrenchment against Irregular Inclinations, and furnish a ready Answer to all Unreasonable Demands. This is the Sense of that famous Maxim, *Virtue is the best Policy*; for let a Man's Quality or Estate be what it will, if he recedes from the Path of Virtue, the wisest and upright Part of the World will esteem him ignoble. Men of another Class may take no Notice of his Vices at first; but by Degrees, and if they become notorious, even the Virtuous will despise him. Let not Men be ever so bad themselves, yet they still retain such a Veneration for Virtue, that they will not, if they are Persons of any Condition, acknowledge Worth, where she does not appear. It is therefore a Matter of more Consequence than at first Sight may seem, to impress it thoroughly on a Young Man's Heart. That a Gentleman ought frequently to call to mind that he is a Gentleman.

But of all Vices such are most inexcusable in a Gentleman as have any thing in them Brutal or Vulgar; such as, for example, Drunkenness. Some Vices have a Spicke of Generosity, and, like sudden Eruptions, are other Signs of a Strong Confusion than a Bad one; whereas Drunkenness can scarce be called, with Propriety, a Beastly Vice; since, except Hogs, we rarely see Beasts intoxicated. The Herd of Mankind, in this as well as some other Respects, below their Fellow-Brutes, take a Pleasure in swallowing, and are not ashamed of expelling the little Wits they have, by large Loads of Liquor: But none who affect Reputation in the World, ever gave Way to so low and base an Inclination. To say the Truth, it is not so properly a Mob-Vice, as a Collection of Mob-Vices. In drinking to Excess a Man quits all Title not only to Respect but to Forbearance. The nimble Wrestler, Wine, lays an excellent Ancient, trips up the Will, unnerves the Knees, and weakens the whole Frame. Whover therfore affects to be thought above the Vulgar, and a Degree better than the *Cassauis*, must, upon all Occasions, shew an Abhorrence of this Vice, which Custom very hardly excuseth amongst the Dregs of the People.

It is one a Man's-self who is tainted by such a Proceeding; it is his Family also, and such as had the Care of his Education. A Propensity to the Bottle signifies either an incorrigible Temper, no Way to be restrain'd; or else an unpardonable Negligence in breeding. If therefore a Man is civil, courteous, and well-bred in other Respects, the World will impute his Faulty in this Way to the Want of Care in those who had the Direction of his younger Years. Whoever therefore hath a nice Sense of Honour, as to his Friends or to himself, will be very careful in this Matter, that he may not throw a Stain on innocent Persons, or tarnish the Characters of his Parents, by so fiddling a Slip in his Behaviour. Not to have perfect Education is a Misfortune; not to have made a right Use of it is a great Reproach, and either takes exceeding from the Figure a Man would otherwise make in the World. Now nothing can bring a Man's Education so soon or so deeply into question, as a Tendency to circulate the Glass too briskly; because it is generally known that such as use the former Method in bringing up Youth, extirpate this Vice, by harsh, repeated, and continual Correction; and that those who go a milder Way to work, never omit the establishing this Rule. That Excess in drinking makes the Strong, weak; the Wise, foolish;

and the best of Men, Beasts. In this Case we have no Right to cry, How strong the Wine; but, How weak are we! Weak indeed, if we hazard the Credit of our Fathers for the Sake of t'other Glass, and are persuaded to act as if we came not from the Schools but the Hogsty.

There is nothing the World looks upon as so certain a Mark of Meanness of Spirit, and a Low Disposition, as this Likning to Wine, and Willingness to exceed in the Fraction of it. It is not impossible but the World may be mistaken. Socrates, and Cato the Elder are both said to have been sober now and then. But these are singular Instances; and their Singularity makes it the more probable, a Man addicted to this Vice should have a very mean Spirit. The Thracians and Scythians were wont to contend with each other in Drinking-Matches, and thence came the general Opinion of their being Barbarous Nations. To say the Truth, the very Presence of a drunken Man seems to be Evidence of his Want of Sense. What an Appearance! What Looks! What Gestures! What Speech! And how many more What's might we join to these? And then conclude what is there in all this that resembles a Man, or at least a Man in his Senses? Alas! so little, that we cannot look on the nearest Relation, or the dearest Friend one has, in that Condition, without Anger, mix'd with a Kind of Pity bordering on Contempt. It was not therefore without Reason an Ancient Sage characteris'd the Wine for bearing Three Clusters, One for Pleasure, One for Drunkenness, and One for Sorrow.

Among the inevitable Attendants on a Free Commerce with the Bottle, the Divulging of Secrets, in all Ages, has been acknowledg'd for one. A grievous Imperfection this, that a Man should make himself a Sieve, and so leak every Thing thro' him, as to make all, even his best Friends, afraid to trust him. The Old Proverb, *Children and drunken Persons speak Truth*, is equally conformable to Reason and to Experience. Both speak unseasonable Truths; not from an Esteem of Verity, for that is always commendable, but from a Want of conceiving the Fineness of concealing them: So that the genuine Sense of this Proverb is, That by Drinking to Excess a Man becomes a Child; than which one can hardly frame a severer Reprof. If in Conversation any such Reflection was made on a Man's Understanding it would be highly resented; and no Man can assign a Cause, why I should forgive that in myself, which I take amiss in another with respect to myself. On the Whole therefore, as Persons of any Distinction cannot discharge the Common Duties of Life without a due Portion of Discretion, it becomes a Person distinguished by Birth, Fortune, or Situation, studiously to avoid a Habit absolutely destructive of Discretion, and which has a direct Tendency to make him no more consider'd than a Child. As a Sense of being in such a State could not but be very uneasy, so a Man's Endeavours ought to be proportionable to his Apprehension thereof; I mean his Endeavours to curb his Inclinations; And whenever those Inclinations are strong, these Reflections ought to be call'd to Remembrance; and by the Help of such Re-inforcements Reason will prevail.

The Scandal of being addicted to these Combats of the Cellar, excludes a Man from the best Company, and lays him open to the worst. Such as are naturally sober, avoid one who is known to be a Topper; and at the same time a Capacity of drinking the same Number of Bottles, is supposed Qualification enough to be admitted to him at any time. We are naturally peevish at seeing Men lay of us, and this ought to move us to decline doing what will indubitably prejudice the better part of our Species against us. We may not discern ourselves any thing hateful or hideous in a Person top-heavy; but since we see that those whom we esteem the best Judges in other things differ from us in this, we ought in Reason and Civility to submit to their Judgment, the rather because our former Practice renders us incompetent Judges. Only this, even in that Consideration, we may discover, that when we ourselves are sober, a drunken Companion is disagreeable to an unspeakable Degree. Now the Indifference is easy; for as distasteful as such a one is to us, so much to be sure is the Dislike which Men habitually sober have of those who are addicted to a different Course of Life.

Besides, a Man who is known to exceed sometimes in his Cups is liable to many Impurations. What he says when he is heated passes for his real Sentiments; whereas, in truth, they are nothing less. Wine, like a false Glass, shews a Man things in far different Lights from those in which he perceives them sober; and as he expresses himself, in such a Situation, according to the Impressions he then receives, it is hazardous to conclude that to be the Sense of a Man, which is really the Nonsense of a Beast, the Ravings of a voluntary Madman. But how unjust soever this Custom may be, yet since it is become a Custom, every sensible Man ought to guard agaist it. We know very well what mighty Alterations Wine can make, and we ought to be very careful of putting ourselves in its Power, because all the Alterations it makes are for the worse, nor was there a Man ever known who was esteemed more amiable drunk than sober. What then can recommend a Change by which we are sure to get nothing, — save the Pity of Friends, the Scorn of Enemies, and the Laugh of the Indifferent? I am at a Loss for an Answer. The Pleasures of Taste are not surely comparable to a Sense of Virtue and the Love of Fame.

Add to all this, that Health and the Exercise of a Man's Senses are more impair'd by this than by any other Irregularity. There is hardly any Sickness comparable to that which follows a Drunkenness. The whole human Frame suffers, the Head aches, the Eyes are heavy, the Stomach is squeamish, the Limbs feeble, the Mind impotent. 'Tis true, these Symptoms wear off by degrees, but then they too plainly foretell what cruel Maladies repeated Debacles, which when once we yield to this Inclination grow habitual, will necessarily bring on. Dropstyes, Palsies, Pleuritis, Stone and Gout, are so many Waiters attending, un-hired, on every Tavern; and if we haunt it too much, we are as sure to meet with them as with the Drawers. In this Case Pain, however tormenting, is not the Capital Evil; Remorse, which bears it Company, is more intolerable, torments us more acutely, not by Paroxysms, but without ceasing. Gentle are the Diseases of the Body, when compared to a dis temper'd Mind. How insupportable then the Terrors of these Miseries in Conjunction, when the Body and Mind are rack'd at once? Hideous tho' Thought! and not to be admitted but to keep off the Thing. A Man who pretends to be distinguish'd, either by Sense or Substance, from the Vulgar, cannot but own, that these Considerations are worthy of his Notice, because Ease, Reputation and Health are Things that demand his Care.

In treating this Point, we have made use only of Moral Arguments, this being intended for an Essay, and not a Sermon. Whoever will with Attention consider what has been offered, cannot avoid seeing, that this Departure from the Rule of Virtue is inevitably attended with the greatest Inconveniences, not to give its ill Consequences a harsher Name, and that the avoiding it is a thing of infinite Importance to one who would pass either for a Man of Consequence or of Politeness; and if all this will not prevail, but a Man persists in becoming a Brute, why who can help it? 'Tis his own Choice, and it will be his sufficient Punishment.

To all my Readers I hope this will prove no disagreeable Entertainment, and I flatter myself will afford some Satisfaction to my worthy Correspondent, who so earnestly desired a Paper on this Subject.

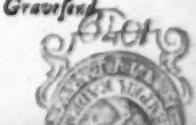
R. FARMAN.

H O M E P O R T S.

Dublin, Oct. 15. On the 10th arriv'd the Mary, MacCarthy, from Cork: This Day, the Lamb, Gateskill, from Rotterdam; the Phenix, Simpson, from Norway; the Rotterdam Merchant, Basnet, and the Peace, Ford, both from Peterburgh: On the 10th sailed the Mary Ann, Harris, and the Richard and Mary, St. Leger, both for Faro; the St. Coleman, Lynch, and this Day, the St. Catherine, Coleman, both for Lisbon; and the Success, Lewis, for Carolina.

Deal, Oct. 20. Wied S. W. Remain his Majesty's Ships Greenwich and Guernsey. Came down and remains, the John and William, Fishburn, for South Carolina.

Grauſand



Gravesend, Octob. 20. Paid by the Two Brothers, Wigmore, from Dunkirk.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Smyrna, the Stamboul, Hayet, from London, Gibraltar, and Port Mahone.

At Bristol, the Robert, Read, from Jamaica.

L O N D O N .

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

The Secretary of the Congregation de propaganda Fide at Rome has presented a Letter to the Pope, in the Persian Language, from Kouli Kap's eldest Son, wherein that Prince ratifies the Advantages granted by his Father to the Christians at Erivan.

The Master of a Vessel arriv'd at Venice from the Isle of Cyprus says, he heard in his Voyage, that the Plague still rages at Smyrna, and also at Alexandria and Damietta, in one or other of which Towns 200 Persons are said to die in a Day.

By a Master of a Vessel arriv'd at Leghorn from Toulon, they had Advice, that all the Seamen there are taken up, and the best pick'd out to serve on board another Squadron fitting out there, which is to consist of 6 or 8 Men of War, while 12 more are preparing at Brest and Rochefort: But the Master of a Vessel arriv'd at Genoa from Toulon reports, that the Order arriv'd there from Court is, to equip only 4 Men of War.

They write from Marseilles, that 4 Ships of the Toulon Squadron are return'd to the Isles of Hieres; that the others are sail'd towards the Cape of St. Vincent, to join in the Brest Squadron and then to open their Instructions; and that the four abovemention'd were, with six others that are fitting out with all Diligence, to form a new Squadron under a Vice Admiral.

They write from Dublin, that the present Embargo has put a happy Stop to the Exportation of Twelve thousand Barrels of Beef, which lay ready for putting on Shipboard at Cork only, besides the great Quantities which were contracted for, and ready, in other Ports of that Kingdom, and which were expected and depended on entirely by a neighbouring Nation, for victualling their Ships and Garrisons.

From Cork, that Ten Ships, loaded with Provisions, attempted to sail to a neighbouring Nation, notwithstanding the present Embargo, but were prevented by the Lord Montagu Bertie on board a 20 Gun Ship, who was oblig'd to use Force to keep some of them in the Harbour.

The News of his Majesty's safe landing in England was receiv'd at Liverpool with Ringing of Bells and other Demonstrations of Joy, but distinguish'd in a more particular Manner by the Undertakers of the Two Men of War building there, and the Overseer, with the Drinking of the following Healths, viz. the King, the Royal Family, Sir Robert Walpole, the Lords of the Admiralty, the Commissioners of the Navy, the Loyal Corporation of Liverpool, &c. Each Health was accompany'd with Firing of Cannon, and loud Huzzas by the Workmen of all Kinds that are employ'd about the two Ships, (who at this time are very numerous) and with a general Rejoycing of the whole Town.

His Majesty has been pleas'd to appoint the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, William Lord Sudon, Thomas Winnington, Giles Earl, and George Tracy, Esqrs, to be Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

We hear, that Yesterday at Noon an Express arriv'd at Court from Vienna, with Advice of the Death of the Emperor.

To-morrow a Grand Council will be held at St. James's on Affairs of Importance.

Yesterday a great Part of the House at the Angel, in Angel Court Westminster, fell down, but no Person receiv'd any Hurt.

John Jones, alias Capt. Jack, who was apprehended on Sunday last at Acton, as mention'd in this Paper of Yesterday, is committed to New Prison.

Last Sunday died, greatly lamented, at Ashburnham in the County of Sussex, John Coningsby, Esq; a Gentleman of a plentiful Estate in the said County.

Yesterday Morning Mr. Boyle, a Cornfactor, going from Putney to Richmond, was attack'd and rob'd at the Entrance of Barnes Common, by two Highwaymen, who took from him a Bank Note of 20 l. and two Guineas in Gold.

They write from Messina, the 29th ult. N.S. that the Aldborough Man of War, Capt. Pocock, which had been cruising in the Channel of Malta, in quest of two Spanish Privateers, whom he had not the good Fortune to find, so came into the Vair, and sent his Boat with his Lieutenant to get Information from the

British Consul. The Factory sent off to invite him on Shore; but on his Boat's returning he continued his Cruise. They add, that in all the last French War no such Care had been taken to protect our Navigation in those Seas; nor, to the Honour of Admiral Haddock be it spoken, never was such Care taken of our Trade in the Mediterranean and Levant Seas, as since his Commanding there. Is Securing our Navigation by Cruizers and Convoy, sleeping, and at the same Time preserving both Minorca and Gibraltar glorious?

B A N K R U P T S.

Edward Cleyle, late of Eastendine, in the County of Rutland, Dealer and Salesman.

Sarah King, late of the Parish of St. Paul Covent-Garden, in the County of Middlesex, and now of Reading, in the County of Berks, Coffee Woman and Dealer in Wines,

William Lockwood, of New Bartlett-street, in the Parish of St. George Hanover-Square, in the County of Middlesex, Taylor and Chapman.

High Water this Day { Morning | Evening
at London Bridge. } 300 55 | 51 12

Bank Stock 139. India 154. South Sea 96 3-8ths. Old Annuity 110 1-half. New ditto 108 1-half. Three per Cent 99 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan Price. Five per Cent. ditto, ditto. Royal Assurance 89 1-half. London Assurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 31. 10. Prem. Bank Circulation 11. 10. Prem. Salt Tolls 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 10. Welsh ditto 19. 1. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchange Orders 100. Three per Cent. ditto 94 1-half. Million Bank 113 3-4ths without Dividend. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 31. 66.

Custom-house, London, Oct. 4. 1740.

For S A L E,

By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, &c.

ON Thursday the 2d of October, 1740. at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, will be put up to Sale in the Long Room at the Custom-house, London, the following Goods, viz. 298 Pieces coloured Cambrics, 14 Pieces in-grain Colours, 5 Pieces figured Stuffs, 19 Pieces Beggars Plysh, 6 Pieces coarse Cloths, 13 Pieces striped Callimancoes, 192 fine Hats and 608 coarse Hats, being of the Manufacture of Ireland; 1 Bale of Wooll, containing 233 Pounds, and 26 4 Pounds of Creweel Yarn; all which Goods have been condemned, and may be viewed at the King's Warehouse at the Customhouse, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday before the Sale, and on the Day of Sale; where Catalogues will be delivered.

On the same Day will be sold at the Customhouse at Plymouth in Devon, a Sloop called the Fox-hunter, Rbode Island built, Burthen about 10 Tons, mounted with six Carriage Guns, with all her Tackle, Apparel, &c. an Inventory whereof may be seen at the Customhouse at Plymouth, and at the Secretary's Office at the Customhouse, London.

This Day is Publish'd, (Price One Shilling)

HORACE'S Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Seculare. Number V. Containing the Fifth, Second, and Third Books, in the Order of Construction.

Printed for Joseph Davidson, at the Angel in the Poultry.

Where may be had
Numbers I. II. III. IV. Containing the First, Second, and Third Books, Translated into English Prose: With Critical, Historical, and Clasical Notes, and a Preface to each Ode, illustrating its Design.

N. B. The English Translation will be continued in Num. VI. and as soon as the Fourth and Fifth Books and Carmen Seculare are finish'd, their Order of Construction will be also published.

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SOCIAL RELIGION EXEMPLIFY'D, in Ten Dialogues compleat. Giving an Account of the first Settlement of Christianity in the City of Caerludd; and of the Administration of the Ordinances and Discipline of the Gospel in the Church there planted. With the remarkable Successes wherewith Christ blessed his own Institutions to the Recovery of its backsliding Members, the Satisfaction of those that were under Spiritual Distresses, and the Edification and Comfort of the whole Society. In which many Cases of Conscience are judiciously answer'd.

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Dialogues 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, to complete former Dialogues.

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Five Epigrammatum & Poematum minorum etiam
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Q Horatii Flacci Poemata, ex Castigationibus Ovidii
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D. Jun. Juvenalis & A. Persii Flacci Satyrae, Et
mis Codicibus recentissimis, Notisque Selectissime Recensim
THOMAS MARSHALL, A. M. Editio Tertia, secundum
emendationem. Qui accesserunt nova Argumenta, necnon Dis
tatio de Origine, Progressu, & Regulis Satyrae.

To Persons of either Sex

Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, or
other NERVOUS DISORDERS.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES,

PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS so frequent as of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies been found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers. This occasion'd a Physician, who employ'd his Thoughts most concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Severo-Palys, peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other serious Complaints now reigning, which after he had experienced vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprizing Success, even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Diseases, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Use, so those labouring under these miserable Aliments, might know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Draught, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only, demonstrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patient can find all Numbness, Deadness, and Shaking, or Resolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, & painful Contractions of them, vanish and return no more; and though these Diseases have been of many Years duration, and whether occasion'd by long Illness, bad Living, bad Dieting, or any other Cause; for it performs all that can be wish'd for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, expell's Wind, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, attenuates the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and increases the Spirits, warms, comforts, strengthens, and replenishes the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Spleen, Testes, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength, the Palsy and all Paralytick Disorders and Nervous Diseases suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

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An immediate and never-failing Cure for
Deafness, Thicknes of Hearing, Noise
or Pain in the Ears, &c.

BY a noble Chymical Preparation, the
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use of; its Virtues are beyond Expression, and cannot be
truly known but by Experience: Words come short of
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It is a certain, and, as it were, an instant Cure for Deafness, Thicknes of Hearing, Noise or Pain in the Ears, from any
Cause soever, or of ever so long standing, having cure of
Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and all Ages, that have been
in a manner totally deaf, after all other Means and Medicines
external and internal, by Advice, and also by Pollution,
have failed, with the greatest Ease and Safety, and to the
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In a peculiar Manner it strengthens, softens, and bathes
the Drum of the Ear, which by being cleft, or sev'd, is
often the first, and chief Cause of every Complaint of
Hearing, or of Noise, or Pain in the Ears, &c. To which
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perfectly to cure all possibly curable Cases, after all other
Means and Medicines have utterly failed, which is more than
can be said of any other Thing in the whole World itself:
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